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Amendments to the Claims:

- 1-58. (Cancelled)
- (Previously presented) A method for treating a patient having a tumor comprising: 59. administering to the patient a DNA methylation inhibitor at a dose below 50 mg/m² per day.
- (Previously presented) The method of claim 59 wherein the DNA methylation 60 inhibitor is a cytidine analog.
- (Previously presented) The method of claim 59 wherein the DNA methylation 61 inhibitor is decitabine.
- (Previously presented) The method of claim 59 wherein the DNA methylation 62. inhibitor is administered intravenously or subcutaneously.
- 63. (Previously presented) The method of claim 59 wherein the DNA methylation inhibitor is decitabine and is administered subcutaneously.
- 64 (Previously presented) The method of claim 61 wherein decitabine is administered at a dose ranging from 2-50 mg/m² per day.
- 65. (Previously presented) The method of claim 61 wherein decitabine is administered at a dose ranging from 5-20 mg/m² per day.
- (Previously presented) The method of claim 59 wherein the DNA methylation 66 inhibitor is administered in a slow release dosage form.
 - 67 (Previously presented) The method of claim 59 further comprising:

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administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of an alkylating agent whose activity as the alkylating agent in vivo is adversely affected by aberrant DNA

methylation.

68 (Previously presented) The method of claim 67 wherein the DNA methylation

inhibitor is administered prior to the administration of the alkylating agent.

69 (Previously presented) The method of claim 67 wherein the alkylating agent selected

from the group consisting of bischloroethylamines, aziridines, alkyl alkone sulfonates, nitrosoureas,

nonclassic alkylating agents and platinum compounds.

70. (Previously presented) The method of claim 69 wherein the nonclassic alkylating

agent is selected from the group consisting of altretamin, dacarbazine and procarbazine.

71. (Previously presented) The method of claim 70 wherein the nonclassic alkylating

agent is dacarbazine.

72. (Previously presented) The method of claim 67 wherein the DNA methylation

inhibitor is decitabine and the alkylating agent is dacarbazine.

73. (Previously presented) The method of claim 59 wherein the tumor is a benign tumor.

(Previously presented) The method of claim 73 wherein the benign tumor is selected

from the group consisting of hemangiomas, hepatocellular adenoma, cavernous haemangioma, focal

nodular hyperplasia, acoustic neuromas, neurofibroma, bile duct adenoma, bile duct cystanoma, fibroma, lipomas, leiomyomas, mesotheliomas, teratomas, myxomas, nodular regenerative

hyperplasia, trachomas and pyogenic granulomas.

75 (Previously presented) The method of claim 59 wherein the tumor is a malignant

tumor.

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76. (Previously presented) The method of claim 75 wherein the malignant tumor is selected from the group consisting of breast cancer, skin cancer, bone cancer, prostate cancer, liver cancer, lung cancer, brain cancer, cancer of the larynx, gallbladder, pancreas, rectum, parathyroid, thyroid, adrenal, neural tissue, head and neck, colon, stomach, bronchi, kidneys, basal cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma of both ulcerating and papillary type, metastatic skin carcinoma, osteo sarcoma, Ewing's sarcoma, veticulum cell sarcoma, myeloma, giant cell tumor, small-cell lung tumor, gallstones, islet cell tumor, primary brain tumor, acute and chronic lymphocytic and granulocytic tumors, hairy-cell tumor, adenoma, hyperplasia, medullary carcinoma, pheochromocytoma, mucosal neuroms, intestinal ganglloneuromas, hyperplastic corneal nerve tumor, marfanoid habitus tumor, Wilm's tumor, seminoma, ovarian tumor, leiomyomater tumor, cervical dysplasia and in situ carcinoma, neuroblastoma, retinoblastoma, soft tissue sarcoma, malignant carcinoid, topical skin lesion, mycosis fungoide, rhabdomyosarcoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, osteogenic and other sarcoma, malignant hypercalcemia, renal cell tumor, polycythermia vera, adenocarcinoma, glioblastoma multiforma, malignant melanomas, and epidermoid carcinomas.